

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 7 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 51 35

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.14

April 7, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 58, 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 81 78

2878 日三廿月二

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915.

卷一第 七 四 號 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE INVASION OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

IMPORTANT TOWN OCCUPIED BY UNION FORCES.

German Submarines Bound for the North Sea.

MORE PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED IN FRANCE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph,"]

An African Success.

April 6, 7.20 p.m.
Reuter's Capetown correspondent states that the Union forces have registered an important success, occupying, without opposition, Warmbad, in German South-West Africa.
[Warmbad is situated just inside the frontier between the Cape Colony and German South-West Africa.]

Our Troops' Marked Superiority.

April 6, 4.45 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French, in his latest bulletin, says: Things are still quiet; the weather has limited the activities of our armies. We successfully exploded a mine in the La Bassée region. German artillery heavily bombarded our front in this region, but the superiority of our snipers on the left front secured immunity for our working parties.
Our troops continue to show marked individual superiority, which has a cumulative effect of great military value.

More French Successes.

April 6, 4.45 p.m.
A Paris communique says: South-west of Vauquois we gained a foothold in the enemy's works. Our success at Bois d'Ailly resulted in the taking of prisoners and war material.
We have progressed at Bois d'Ailly.

The King and the Drink.

April 6, 1.20 p.m.
The King's courage in taking a noble lead over the liquor question is the theme of all the editorials in the Home papers, which anticipate that the example will be generally followed.

Von der Goltz Returning to Constantinople.

April 6, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that General von der Goltz is in Vienna and is returning to Constantinople.

German Submarines in Dutch Waters.

The *Telegraaf* announces that two German submarines have passed through the Scheldt, en route for the North Sea.

Two Prisoners Escape.

Two German officers interned in a concentration camp in Denbighshire have escaped. One was an aviator rescued in the North Sea. A reward is offered for their apprehension.

Cardiff Steamer Torpedoed.

April 6, 2.50 p.m.
The Cardiff steamer *Northlands* has been torpedoed. The crew were given five minutes' grace, and were brought to Deal by a Belgian steamer.

Germans Seize Swedish Steamer.

April 6, 2.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Copenhagen says that Germans in the Baltic have seized a Swedish steamer named the *England*, bound from South America with mail for Stockholm.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

French Reports. (Havas Telegram.)

April 5.
Yesterday we carried Regneville village, west of Fayenza, which we occupied on the 1st March. To-day there is nothing to report.

The military authorities have communicated the following information:—The bombardment carried out on the 24th ult. in Belgium by British aircraft had good results. Bergben airships and an airship were seriously damaged. The naval dockyard at Riboken was set ablaze, two submarines were destroyed, a third one seriously damaged, and 40 German soldiers and workmen killed and 62 wounded.

Petrograd:—On the Niemen front on the 2nd inst. the Russian cavalry drove away the Germans from Zelenais.

In the Carpathians, Russian troops won a considerable success at Bartfeld, taking 2,100 prisoners, also a large quantity of war material. The artillery inflicted a bloody defeat on the Austrians, who are retreating and abandoning the Lubina region.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Neuve Chapelle Battle—A Combatant's Narrative.

April 6, 1 p.m.
A narrative of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle as told by a combatant says:

The Lancashire and Berkshires made the primary assault with the greatest dash. The former lost 311 killed and wounded. Two companies made the first rush on the morning of the 10th ult. under a hot fire. Captain Batard was the first to enter the enemy's trenches, closely followed by Captain Peake with a blocking party. The latter rushed up the trench and threw hand grenades at the retreating Germans, compelling them to return to the trench, where they were captured.

Captain Peake was shot as he advanced down the trench holding a blue flag in the air and thus offering a conspicuous target. Two more companies followed through the gap made by the first charge. The men were most elated; many were hit, yet continued to advance until checked by a deep channel of water, when the men retired for fifty yards and entrenched. Here they were exposed to an enfilading fire, causing many casualties, and eventually a sniper was hauled out of a "Jack Johnson" hole wearing the Scottish Rifle uniform. He met with his deserts.

Meanwhile the second Royal Irish Rifles came up to continue the pursuit. We cheered them lustily as they passed and Lieutenant Graham was rallying them round him with a French newsboy's horn, giving the "Vive l'allo!" occasionally, just as a master of bounds call out his pack.

The Lancashire and Berkshires entrenched themselves under Major Howley, who took command after Colonel M. Andrew was killed. They were sitting in a trench, on the next morning, when a sudden flash knocked the writer forward. He escaped unscathed, though Major Howley, who was sitting close beside him, was killed by the shell which came through the parapet.

The writer says that the Colonel's leg was shattered shortly after the charge began, and he died within an hour. He must have suffered agony, but his sole concern was as to how the regiment was doing. He asked constantly: "Have they taken the trenches?" and insisted on being propped up so that he could have a view of the assault. He was thus watching when God claimed him.

A PLEA OF GUILTY.

Extenuating Facts in European Case at Singapore.

In the Singapore Court on March 25 an Englishman named Maxwell Headley Bell was brought before Mr. A. V. Brown on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of \$750, the money of Mr. Edward Gately, incorporated accountant, of French Bank Buildings says the "Singapore Times."

Mr. Dickinson, explaining the facts of the case, said that as the accused pleaded guilty there was no necessity to call evidence. There were extenuating circumstances, however, which he would like to put forward. Bell had been employed by Mr. Gately, who was secretary to the Hotel Van Wijk. It was part of Bell's duties to receive monies brought by the hotel collector to the office of Mr. Gately, an accountant. Between February 7 and 25, various sums were collected and paid over

to accused. Every item was signed for by him and when he took the money he must have known that everything would be discovered, and that he was bound to be detected. The explanation was that accused had been addicted to the drink habit. Since he had been with Mr. Gately, he had made very creditable efforts to resist. He had, however, given way a second time after first succeeding and with Mr. Gately, as a member of Veterans Corps, out of the office the temptation had been greater. The principal delinquencies were after the money trouble and he would suggest that had affected his nerves. Accused had been left a legacy of £200 and, spontaneously had handed it over to reimburse Mr. Gately. He would say that the man had been and was unwell, perhaps another reason to account for his foolish conduct. He was truly sorry for what he had done and only desired fresh start.

Bell was released on a bond of \$100 extending over three months, to come up if called upon and to lead good behaviour.

CONSULAR REPORT.

Double Currency Discount in Hongkong.

The U.S. Consul-General, Mr. George E. Anderson, of Hongkong, in a recent report says that currency troubles in South China and Hongkong, which have existed for many years, but which have been greatly accentuated in the past few months, seem to be approaching a crisis. In the meanwhile they have produced a situation even in Hongkong itself and with Hongkong currency which is seriously affecting trade of all kinds, and is having a marked influence upon the sale of foreign goods in all Hongkong trade territory.

The discount on Chinese coins—that is, Chinese 20 cent pieces—at the present time (December, 1914) as compared with the corresponding standard paper dollar in Hongkong is about 28 per cent., while the discount on Hongkong 20-cent pieces is 17.8 per cent., and that on Hongkong 10-cent pieces 13 per cent. The most remarkable feature of the situation, however, is that standard silver dollars circulate at a discount of 8 to 10 per cent. compared with paper currency issued by local banks, which are, in fact, promises to pay on demand these same silver dollars.

The situation is altogether artificial, and seems to be due to manipulations of the Chinese money-changers' guild, which operates not only in Hongkong but throughout the whole of South China. The operations of the guild have been such that the Hongkong Government has been compelled to commence a course of strict regulation of the money-exchange business, which has operated in recent years under a licence of the Hongkong Government, so far as the colony is concerned, but which the Government is now permitting only under much more strict regulations as to premises, the manner of conducting business, its connection with other lines of trade, and similar factors in the trade.

The most immediate result of the great discount in the value of small coins as compared with standard coins, and especially of the paper money, has been an advance in the prices of all commodities generally, especially prices of commodities likely to be paid for in subsidiary coins. Many of the Hongkong business houses specify prices in small coins, or in paper currency, as the case may be, independently of the limit of \$2, which is that fixed by the Hongkong Government up to which small coins are legal tender. This advance in prices, while not really so great in actual standard coins or currency, checks consumption at once.

On the other hand, the Chinese producers in the interior receive comparatively about the same prices in subsidiary silver they have been receiving for their produce, while the value of such returns is constantly decreased when it is used in the purchase of foreign goods. The low exchange value of silver in general, and this added loss on subsidiary coins, have all but stopped business in some districts. The people in the interior concerned in foreign trade find it difficult to get rid of their small silver, and this constantly tends to drag the value of the currency still lower.

The Hongkong Government is continuing its policy of retiring large quantities of subsidiary silver, and in time it may be anticipated that there will be an end to the discount as to Hongkong coins, though even in such case the situation may easily arise where small coins will be at a premium. The great difficulty in the matter is the disposition of the Chinese people to regard silver in any form, and to well

AIRSHIP AT LIBAU.

Story of its Capture.

A paper published at Libau gives some details of the destruction near that port of the German airship which, it appears, was of the Parseval type. The aerial cruiser appeared over the town at half-past nine in the morning at a height of 500ft. It came from the direction of the sea. Continuing its course at varying altitudes, the airship sailed northwards, till it reached the Libau-Rowno Railway, and then, putting about, it made towards the east.

At the moment when it descended nearest to the earth the dirigible discharged a cloud of smoke, which momentarily hid it completely from view. When the smoke cleared away it was possible to distinguish the flag and number of the airship, as well as the faces of those who were flinging bombs over the side of the car. The explosions of projectiles brought crowds out into the streets, but, apart from a few panic-stricken women and children, the population preserved an admirable composure. Half an hour later the normal life of the town was flowing in its usual channels.

Soon afterwards a large motor-car dashed down the main street. Its passengers cheered, and shouted that the airship had been shot down by the Frontier Guard, twelve miles south of the town, and had fallen into the sea about a mile from the shore, and that the crew were being brought to Libau in a boat.

Subsequently it appeared that as soon as the Parseval came in sight the commander of the Frontier Guard gave orders that it was to be pursued with motor-cars. Getting within range the guards opened fire, and soon brought the airship down. When it collapsed into the sea the crew waved the white flag, and were taken off by the Government tugs. The crew consisted of a naval officer, an army officer, and five men. The debris of the airship was destroyed.

TUNNEL TO IRELAND.

Mr. Gershom Stewart's Suggestion.

The Prime Minister was asked at question time in the House of Commons last month, by Mr. Gershom Stewart, whether, in view of recent submarine operations in the Irish Sea and the possibility of blockades in the future, the Government would consider the advisability of constructing a tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland.

The Prime Minister did not commit himself for or against the scheme. He contented himself with the observation: "I fear the suggestion of the hon. member is hardly practicable in the present circumstances."

As a bullion, as a commodity rather than as an established currency with fixed value. To the Chinese, trained by generations of dealing in silver by weight as a means of exchange, every transaction is a barter. The possibility, and even practicability, of manipulating the market for coins just as a market for any commodity might be manipulated are taken as a matter of course. Until this bartering in coins can be prevented there will be no freedom from currency troubles in China, and any scheme of currency reform for China or for any colony using a similar currency must have regard for this fact.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Field Marshal Von der Goltz is returning to Constantinople.

The Cardiff steamer *Northlands* has been torpedoed, the crew being brought to Deal.

It is anticipated that the King's example on the liquor question will be generally followed.

A stirring narrative of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, told by a combatant, is given to-day.

The Allies' success in Bois d'Ailly has resulted in the taking of prisoners and war material.

Germans in the Baltic have seized a Swedish steamer bound from South America to Stockholm.

Two German officers who had been interned in a concentration camp in Denbighshire have escaped.

The Union forces have occupied Warmbad, without opposition, in German South-West Africa.

It is announced that two German submarines have passed through the Scheldt en route to the North Sea.

Sir John French comments on the marked individual superiority of our troops, which has a cumulative effect of great military value.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Some interesting facts concerning education in Canton are given elsewhere.

General news and an article headed "A Review of the Front" appear on page 3.

The wedding took place this afternoon of Mr. T. E. King and Miss J. M. Hoslyn.

The organ recital given by Mr. George Grimble last night was in every way a success.

The report of yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board will be found elsewhere.

The remaining football fixtures for the season, together with the League tables, are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Local News on page 6.

Ministerial changes necessitated by the departure of Mr. Justice Gumpertz on leave are outlined to-day.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Curious etc.—G. F. Lamont, Old Post Office—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, April 10.
Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.—

Annual General Meeting—noon.
Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—

"Milestones."
Monday, April 12.

Hongkong Ice Co. Ltd. meeting—noon.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"Mrs. Dot."

Tuesday, April 13.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"Diplomacy"—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, April 14.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"When Knights Were Bold"—8.15 p.m.

NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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 ing and gasping for breath when
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 relief and ensure a good night's
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 Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
 graduate versed in litera-
 ture, has been a teacher to
 European officials and merchants
 in this Colony for over ten years.
 He has a good method of teach-
 ing Europeans to pass in the
 Chinese examination, and is
 possessed of a first rate certificate
 as a Chinese teacher. He has
 also a good knowledge of Man-
 darin and Hakka.
 Those who intend learning the
 Chinese language are requested
 to write to "Hongkong Tele-
 graph" office or direct to No. 14,
 Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913

NOTICES

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 Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
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 1915.

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Under English Management.

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ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

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 proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for
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 room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
 and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
 and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
 Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
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 Tel. Add. "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

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LADIES CAN USE THE BATHS EVERY FORENOON.

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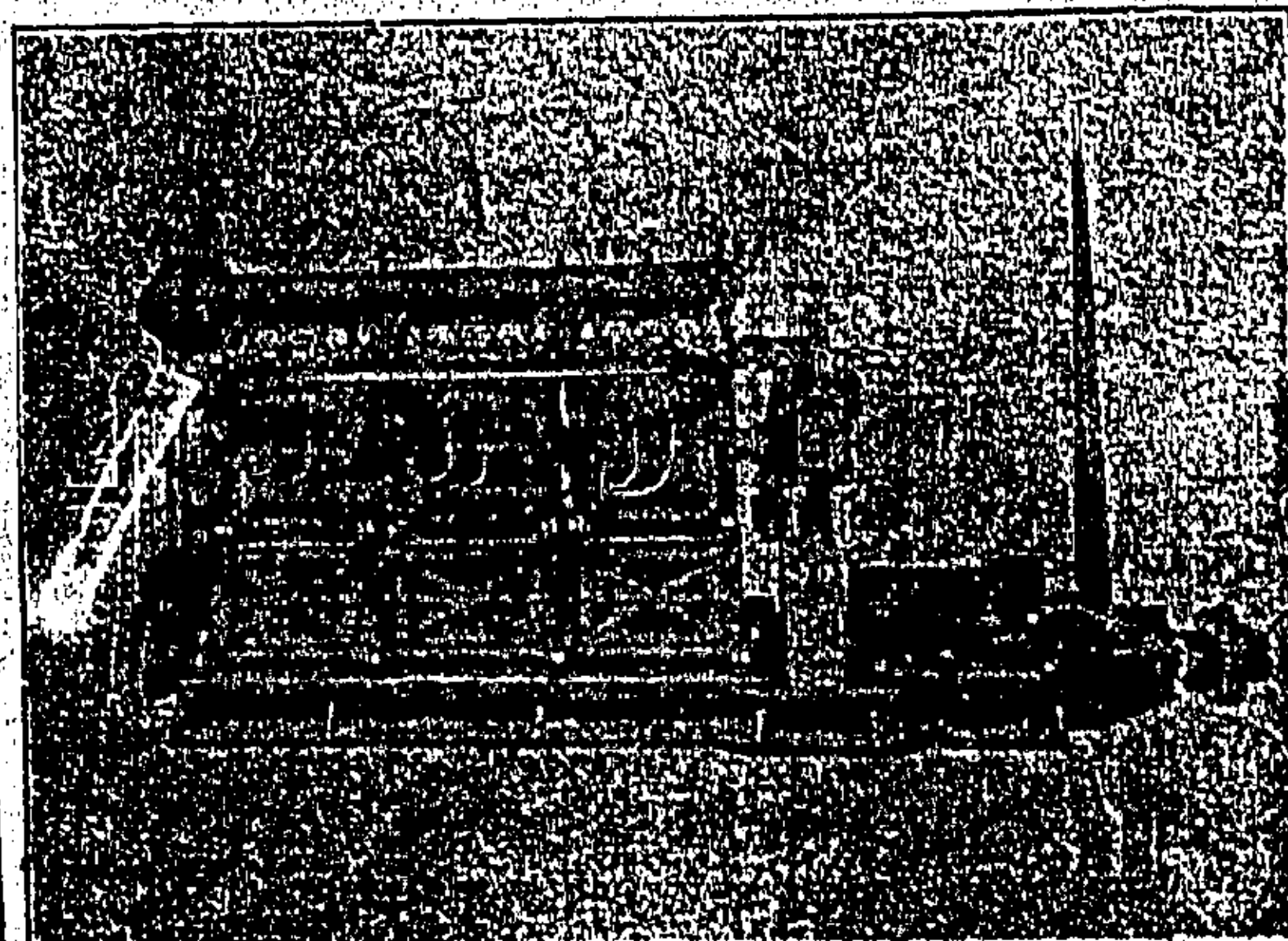
Turkish Bath \$3.00
 Electric Bath 3.00
 Complete Body Massage 2.00
 Simple Bath 75 cts.

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NOTICES

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YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR

CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Far East and the War.
 In Java, for example the public
 singing of "Tipperary" has been
 barred, at the request, it is said,
 of the Germans, and though this
 in itself matters little, it is signi-
 ficant as showing that German
 influence is not yet anything like
 suppressed. Precisely the same
 thing is witnessed in Canton
 where the boycott of Japanese
 goods is being steadily fostered
 by our enemies. No people in
 the world have so success-
 fully practised the art of
 self-advertisement as have the
 Germans, and if they have not
 raised it to a fine art they have at
 least raised it to an art with which
 it is not easy to compete. This a
 matter which has to be considered
 if German influence is to be res-
 tricted and German trade is to be
 captured. It is as easy for nations
 as for people to be too modest,
 and it is to be feared that in the
 past Britishers have not kept
 themselves so prominently to the
 front as could have been wished
 and as is now imperatively neces-
 sary.

Daily Press.

An Important Concession to

Japan.

Thus, it is essential to the
 maintenance of the independence
 and integrity of China that fore-
 eigners who avail themselves of
 these new privileges which China
 has expressed her willingness to
 concede should be prepared to
 forfeit their extra-territorial rights
 and to be governed by the local
 law, however unsatisfactory they
 may deem this law to be. It must
 be accepted as one of the risks of
 the venture, and if it is so accept-
 ed Oh na's pride will be flattered
 by Japan's acquiescence in
 the claim to Chinese jurisdic-
 tion over such of her subjects as
 reside and own land outside the
 territory leased to the Japanese
 Government, while Japan will be
 able to congratulate herself upon
 gaining solid privileges likely to
 be of immense service to her
 future commercial interests in
 Manchuria, and she will the
 while feel that, notwithstanding
 the most-favoured-nation clause,
 her subjects will be able to enjoy
 a practical monopoly of these
 privileges, since it is extremely
 unlikely that the subjects of any
 other of the treaty Powers would
 be inclined to permanently settle
 and acquire property in districts
 to which the jurisdiction of their
 Consuls does not extend.

China Mail.

Controversial War Fever in

France.

There remains, it is true, says
 the writer in the Temps, Wagner's
 "A Surrender." This is a vile
 example, but it is asked whether
 "the man was in sound mind"
 when he wrote it? Then comes
 the following quotation: "His
 [Wagner's] admirers realize that
 his tactlessness is as great as his
 talent, and attach no importance
 to such matters. For all that, he
 protests that he never intended to
 insult France. What did he
 intend? Something that no-
 body, not he himself, ever
 knew. To picture him as a
 desperate enemy of our country
 is simply absurd. He hates only
 the people who do not like his
 music." The writer in the Temps
 then gives the source of this
 quotation in these words: "The
 foregoing lines are taken from
 certain eulogistic articles which
 M. Saint-Saens wrote about the
 production of the Tetralogy at
 Bayreuth, in 1876, and which
 may be read in his book entitled
 'Harmony and Melody.' Here
 also the eminent musician asked
 of what importance were Wagner's
 opinions about France compared
 to the merits of his works?"

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 carte, or a table d'hôte, with
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 quality of Sugar. We give our special
 attention to our business and sanitary
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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 Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
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P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

GENERAL NEWS.

Queen Alexandra and Sarah Bernhardt.

Queen Alexandra sent the following telegram to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt when the latter recently went under a serious operation: "It is with the most profound regret that I learn of the great misfortune which has befallen you. I deeply sympathize with you in your suffering, and this is shared by the whole of England, which laments the misfortune to the world's greatest artist."

The Indian Government and India.

A conference between two Government Departments and representatives of the indigo industry in various provinces of India commenced on February 22. The aim is to inquire whether the war offers an opportunity of placing the vegetable indigo industry, formerly worth £4,000,000 yearly to India, on a sound footing. German competition in chemical dyes has reduced the total output to £250,000 annually, confined almost entirely to Behar. The best judges advocate the adoption of the Japanese central factory system for Indian sugar.

Hongkong's Generosity.

The generosity of British communities in the Far East in contributing to the National Relief Fund continues to manifest itself, says the *London and China Express*. Thus the Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Governor of Hongkong reports that a sum of £17,000 has been placed to the credit of the Fund. That sum is apart from the £100,000 voted by the Legislative Council. The Governor makes special mention of the generosity of the Chinese and Portuguese communities. A first contribution of £10,000 from Peking is also announced. The gift of such munificent sums as these and many others which we have already recorded are a tribute to the patriotism of Britons in the far-off places of the Empire. Permission to wear Chinese Decorations.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned gentlemen His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear decorations (as stated against their respective names) which have been conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—Third Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Paul Henry King, Esq.; Fourth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Charles Talbot Bowring, Esq.; Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Walter Henry Williams, Esq.; Harry Robert Boyd, Esq.

Chinese Chickens.

"Nearly half-a-million fowls are believed to have been sunk in one conflagration," said a large importer to a newspaper representative. To meet the urgent requirements of hotels, clubs, and the general public, and to fill up the supplies of higher-class birds which have been in demand for hospitals during the war, buyers have had to take huge consignments of Chinese and Manchurian chickens. "Two years ago," said the buyer for one of the largest houses in London, "we should hardly have looked at a Chinese bird, as they are much inferior to the Russian or Canadian supply; but since the war supply from China has trebled, and what we paid 9s. for two years ago now costs 2s."

Half-Time Schools for Hupch.

As far as female education is concerned, Hupch is perhaps the leader of other provinces. Since the Revolution, schools of various descriptions for the female sex have been established and now Mr. Li Wen-tan, Director of the Department of Education in the Governor's Yamen, has decided to establish a few half-time schools for the females and the regulations that have been approved by the Governor. These are: (1) four schools should be first established in other cities; (2) the first class students of the Girls' normal school shall be teachers of these schools; (3) each school shall receive not more than sixty students, and girls from modest families who possess an aptitude for learning shall be preferred for admission.

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A REVIEW OF THE FRONT.

Rheims Cathedral: Ruin Almost Complete.

Paris, February 25.

It is possible to-day, without making undesirable disclosures, to give something approximating to a general review of the present situation on the western front, a situation which is everywhere satisfactory, and which constitutes the fullest possible justification of the councils of patience consistently offered to the French public by the best-informed military writers.

The operations in Champagne are the centre of interest, and it is probably not far short of the truth to say that from the sea to the Vosges all other operations are, for the moment, subsidiary thereto.

South of the British front no infantry actions are reported. The long sweep below Arras towards Soissons, the scene of some of the fiercest engagements of the entire campaign, is enjoying a period of quiet, itself a sure guarantee of the Allies' strength. It is very probable that the German, who, a little while ago, concentrated large numbers of troops in the vicinity of Noyon (whence they are able to make good use of the railway lines running east through Laon and on to the St. Quentin) have drawn on these reserves to reinforce their army in Champagne, but whether they have really weakened their hold upon the sector which represents the extreme limit of their thrust towards Paris has yet to be seen. The risk in view of the unrelenting pressure that is being exerted around La Bassée, and the forward progress of the French troops to the east of Rheims, would be a serious one.

In the zone of St. Quentin the enemy has entirely failed to follow up the success gained at a great cost by General von Kluck. I have not been necessary for the French commanders to attempt any dramatic coup by way of counterstroke. The chances now are that the Germans, instead of being dislodged at a heavy cost in human life, will be forced to evacuate their fortified positions north of Rheims, in which case a retirement north-east of Soissons would follow almost as a matter of course.

The population of Rheims certainly shares this confidence. Thirty thousand inhabitants still remain in that sorely tried city, and they draw consolation from the very bombardments to which they are subjected.

M. Lenoir, Deputy Mayor of the town, who was present during the bombardment of Sunday and Monday last, returned to Paris to-day. He says that the city was shelled with greater violence than ever before, and he believes that the official statement according to which 1,500 projectiles were fired, underlines the facts. The shells fell in all quarters of the town simultaneously, starting many fires. Several houses were demolished, about twenty persons were killed, and several more buried under the ruins, where

they were still being searched for on Tuesday. But in spite of all, the people of Rheims preserve the same admirable sangfroid and bravery.

As to the Cathedral reports are none too clear, but its ruin seems almost complete. A local resident who was in the city during the week-end draws a sad picture of the great church. One tower—the north—is still standing, as if by a miracle; the other has had its top portion shot away and has been holed and lacerated in many places.

Seen in the morning light from B zones—to the south-west—the Cathedral stands up as a great white structure, veiled from base to summit in a filmy winding-sheet of smoke and dust which might have been drawn around it to hide its wounds. Day by day fresh stones fall and fresh beams crack. One enormous shell has remained buried in the central portion of the vaulting. East of Rheims, in Champagne, the French offensive still develops, apparently without hitch of any kind. The Germans, however, have been reinforced and they are undoubtedly making great efforts to stem the advances. Here again the French artillery, which is in great strength, is rendering invaluable services.

In the Tour de Paris, further east, there has been plenty of fighting of the most desperate and sanguinary description. At one spot eight mines, were exploded simultaneously under a German advanced trench, with terrible results. The French infantry then charged, and found itself engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with a battalion of the 135th German Regiment of the line, which made a very feeble resistance, large numbers surrendering after their comrades had been killed. Then, with great suddenness, the French left swung round and took a company of the same 135th Regiment and the 83rd Landwehr Regiment in the rear. What followed is said to have been a veritable massacre.

In the neighbourhood of Les Eparges, south-east of Verdun, the French offensive continues, despite German efforts to create a diversion by attacking the French troops in the Bois de Bouchoy. The French operations here, of course, have to be considered conjointly with those in the forest of Apremont. The taking of a trench in the Bois de Bouchoy fighting in the Bois de Bouchoy both mean that the German hold on Saint-Mihiel—explained only by the necessity, from the enemy's point of view, of commanding the main line of railway to Verdun from the south—is being shaken.

From Les Eparges and the forest of Apremont it is not great distance to the frontier line; and the French artillery occupies commanding positions in close proximity to the principal arteries of communication from Metz. The one point at which the French have temporarily had to yield ground has been on the banks of the river Fecht in the Vosges, where their advanced posts found themselves opposed by three enemy regiments, upon whom they inflicted heavy losses before retiring. As against this, these departures suggest that must be the French success in the

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TROULE BREWING IN TURKEY.

Attempt on the Life of an Ottoman Minister.

S. S. Feb. 26.

According to private advices from Constantinople, moving picture shows there have now been ordered to close at 11 o'clock at night, and cafes and wine shops one hour after sunset.

The reason for these measures is stated to be an attempt on the life of Talat Bey, Minister of the Interior, who was fired upon by a man with a revolver from a distance in the streets of Samsoun. The bullet, however, missed its mark.

A telegram from Constantinople announces the departure for Berlin of Djavid Bey, the ex-Minister of Finance, who is in reality still directing the financial affairs of Turkey. His resignation of the post of Minister when Turkey joined in the war is considered in financial circles in Constantinople to have been merely a manoeuvre in order to maintain friendly relations with the European Powers.

Hussein Djavid, the delegate of the Council of Bondholders of the Turkish Public Debt, is also leaving Constantinople at the same time, and will accompany Djavid Bey as far as Vienna where, it is stated, the former will before retiring. As against this, these departures suggest that must be the French success in the

NOTICES.

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WHY AMERICANS SHOULD JOIN THE ALLIES, Theodore Roosevelt.....	40	HOW TO WIN AT ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE, C. C. Bennett.....	2.00
GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND, Wm. Le Queux.....	80	OCEAN TRADE AND SHIPPING, Douglas O'Connell.....	8.50
OFFICIAL BOOK OF GERMAN ATROCITIES, Told by Victims and Eye Witnesses.....	80	THE INFLUENCE OF KING EDWARD AND OTHER ESSAYS, Viscount Esher.....	6.00
NELSON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR, Vol. 1.....	80	KILLING FOR SPORT, Various Writers.....	2.00
RECRUITS' PROBLEMS SOLVED.....	80	ELDRADO, Baroness Orczy.....	30
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MALICE IN KULTURLAND, Horace Wyatt.....	80	THE ROMANCE OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORY, W. H. Pritchett.....	4.00
		MY FIRST YEARS AS A FRENCH WOMAN, Mary Waddington.....	8.50
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NOTICE.

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Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to the messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshau, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915.

AMERICA AND HER NAVY.

A brief time since, it was announced, on the launching of America's latest Dreadnought, that the U.S. Navy was never so strong and efficient as at the present moment. But while that is only as it should be, it is clear from recent advances from the States that the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting the legislators of the nation to consent to the demands of the experts in whose hands lies the task of shaping the naval policy of the country, in accordance with what they deem to be the necessities of the case. We have experienced much of the same sort of thing in England, thanks to the misdirected energies of the Little Navyites in Parliament; and for that reason it is of interest to look a little closely into the situation in the States. We are able to do this by taking note of some pointed comments which recently appeared in the New York Outlook.

Before noticing the observations made by the journal named, it should be pointed out that the Naval Appropriations Bill recently came before the House of Representatives, containing as it did the recommendations considered necessary by the General Board of the Navy, but when it emerged from the House, duly passed, it appeared in a radically different form, having been cut down in committee on the score of economy. That, it seems, is the general procedure year after year—recommendations distorted, if not wholly disregarded, by false pleas of economy and by a misunderstanding of the function and importance of the country's naval establishment. The Outlook, in touching on this aspect of the question, rightly lays the blame on a system by which the final determination of a technical question is left to non-technical men. The further point is also made that when recommendations come forward for making up deficiencies in previous appropriations, "the cry is immediately started that the country is being launched upon a career of militarism." As to the future, it is observed that there will be little hope of ever arriving at a well-balanced naval programme until the estimates for this Department are brought to Congress in the form of a definite Budget, by which Congress shall merely determine the amount to be spent, leaving it to experts to decide how the sum shall be allocated.

Britishers can well sympathize with that section of opinion in the States which demands an efficient and adequate Navy but which is hampered and obstructed by the anti-militarists, the peace-at-any-price individuals. It is a happy circumstance for us that the pacifists in England were not permitted to have their way, and that a man like Winston Churchill, with a keen eye for the practical side of life, has been at the head of the Admiralty, commanding a following which has been powerful enough to snap its fingers at the Little Navy group. Had the latter been given their way, we should not today be in the happy position we are as champions of the sea. And for America's own sake it is to be hoped that she will take the lesson which the present time conveys, and profit from the experience of her friends.

Sanitation and Property.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday it will be observed that Mr. Hewett owned to having always voted against granting applications for water-closets "except in the case of hotels and large blocks of buildings." Should his vote be a decisive one, and should he continue to vote in this manner, it seems to us that the small property-owner must suffer. Mr. Hewett is not against large blocks of buildings, having reasonable sanitary accommodation. When the multitude finds this cut, will not the tendency be for that multitude straightway to betake itself into large blocks of buildings, to the detriment of the smaller houses? For all men do not share the Hon. gentleman's appreciation of the bucket system; and it is highly probable that when it becomes generally known that "large blocks" are to have what small houses are not to have, Hongkong will soon become the abode of flat-dwellers, and the owners of small houses may sit down restless until some chance bucket-loving tenant comes along.

The Nationality Question.

A paragraph from the Observer which we published yesterday contains some interesting remarks on a statement of Lord Bryce's recent question of "national" feeling. Lord Bryce contends that this feeling is of comparatively recent growth, and the Observer seeks somewhat to back up the assertion by showing that, in the Middle Ages, "the Church was international, the Bible was in a universal language and the universities were cosmopolitan institutions." Our contemporary adds that some historians "date the beginnings of national consciousness (in the modern sense) from the Hundred Years' War." There is much in favour of this contention but, to our way of thinking, there is much more against it. Was there no pride of nationality in the Greeks who attempted to drive the Persians out of Greece? Was there none in the Romans who, like the Prussians of to-day, thought that they had a perfect right to swoop down on e.g. Britain or Palestine and, without asking anyone's leave, to convert either into a Roman Province? And was there none of the same sort of pride in St. Paul when he boasted his Roman citizenship?

No New Thing.

Again, in medieval times, and long before the fourteenth and fifteenth century war with France, was there no pride in being able to claim that one was a Frenchman or a Norman or an Englishman? If not, it is strange that, for instance, William the Conqueror's men should have looked down with such scorn on our English forefathers. And yet again: what was it that brought about the failure of the Third Crusade, in which our own king, Richard Coeur de Lion, bore so worthy a part? International jealousy; one lot of crusaders could not agree with another. We quote the first instance that occurs to us, but they seem to be sufficient to show that national feeling is not entirely a new thing, even among the western nations. That there was, at the same time, more of the spirit of "citizenship of the world" we do not pretend to deny; but this, as the Observer justly points out, was due to the fact that all western Christians believed alike, and consequently men had a common meeting ground; the monasteries and the universities carried on a constant exchange of men, and a Dutchman or a Frenchman of the educated classes was as much at home among the English as an Englishman was in Rome or Paris. But even ecclesiastically the question of patriotism arose and would not be suppressed. "Saxon priests resented the appointment of Norman bishops, while many Englishmen of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were opposed to the Pope's having temporal jurisdiction in their country. Indeed if we come to that, one is safe in saying that the ultimate Reformation was, in the main, a political movement; and that the vast majority of Englishmen had no quarrel with the Church but solely with foreign intervention."

DAY BY DAY.

WORDS ARE MERELY THE BLOSSOMS, BUT DEEDS ARE THE FRUITS.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 65; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 57; clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mails.—Closes per s.s. Yinchow to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share market News.

Closing prices:—
Docks.—\$56, sales and buyers.
China and Manila.—\$51, sales and buyers.
Sugars.—\$110, sales and buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13-16d.

Royal Birthday.

To-morrow is the birthday of the King of the Belgians, who was born in 1875.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the birthday of Dr. Raphael Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born in 1848.

Kitano Maru's Cargo.

The Kitano Maru arrived from London to-day, with a general cargo of 500 tons, including tea, milk and paint.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—E. A. Irving, \$10; C. G. \$5.

Removal.

It will be seen from an advertisement, that Messrs. Lazarus & Co., the well-known opticians, are removing, on May 1, to the premises lately occupied by Wm. Powell, Ltd., in Queen's Road, Central.

Colony's Health.

Last week there were notified in the Colony four cases of relapsing fever (all Indian), three of small-pox, (all Chinese, one imported) and one of diphtheria (Chinese). All were fatal save three occurrences of relapsing fever.

War Lecture.

What should be an extremely interesting lecture is to be given on Friday, the 16th inst., at the City Hall, by Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., on "The Eastern Theatre of the War." His Excellency the Governor is to take the chair, and the lecture, which commences at 5.15 p.m., is in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund.

Victoria Theatre.

Yesterday afternoon the Victoria Theatre was crowded with appreciative military and naval spectators and their families, who had accepted the management's invitation to a special show of war pictures. At the 9.15 performance a new programme was put on, containing, among other things, the most up-to-date war pictures that have yet arrived in the Colony. The long, four-part film—another of the Roscomb series—provided plenty of excitement for the sensation-lovers, while the comics were more comical than ever.

MAGISTERIAL CHANGES.

Owing to the departure, on leave, of Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, several changes are necessitated.
Mr. F. A. Hazeland, First Magistrate, becomes Deputy Puisne Judge; Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Magistrate, takes Mr. Hazeland's place as First Magistrate; and Mr. Lindell is acting Second Magistrate.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

BRITISH AERIAL ATTACKS.

The Value of the New Army.

When the British airmen made their raid on the German submarine base some fortnight ago, the attackers were unable to ascertain the real extent of the damage they inflicted. It will have been seen from a telegram which we printed yesterday, however, that the French military authorities have now received precise information of the havoc done. And it is a very good total, too. An airship shed was damaged, as also was an airship, two submarines were destroyed, a third badly knocked about, 40 German workmen were killed and 82 were wounded. So, on the whole, it may be described as a very successful venture, and one which will have taught the enemy that he is not to have it all his own way in establishing bases from which he can carry out his piratical operations.

On the Raw.

There can be no doubt about it that these ventures by our airmen, which are now carried out in great force, have a serious military value. In fact, they deserve in future to be termed attacks rather than raids. They are, let it be remembered, our first reply to the threats against our coasts and our trade, and they are a reply of a very effective and coercive kind. The Germans desired possession of the Belgian coast as a base for operations against us. They have got it, for the present, and we shall see how they like it. The attentions of our airmen have certainly made it a very uncomfortable place for them. The enemy is being hit on the raw, we shall keep on hitting him.

A Formidable Weapon.

Britain was slow to make a beginning, but she has succeeded in developing the new arm into a formidable weapon of offence. It has well been remarked that sea-power and air-power are twin sisters and it is certainly worth noticing that, valuable as has been the work of the military branch, it is on our seaplanes that the bold offensive has fallen. The Germans have planted heavy batteries round the Belgian coast; they have hedged in their new bases with fortifications and sentries to make them forbidden territory; but no fortifications can defend them against attack from the air, and no cordon of sentries will hide their secrets from the eyes of our airmen. We have hit the German several times of late, and we shall go on hitting them until they are thoroughly sick of it.

Asking for Trouble.

It will be seen from a telegram appearing elsewhere that two German officers who had been interned in a concentration camp in Denbighshire have succeeded in making their escape, and that a reward is offered for their apprehension. We ought not to have long to wait before hearing that they have been laid by the heels. It is the height of folly for German prisoners to imagine they can manage to get out of England at the present time; they are only asking for trouble to attempt it. What is more, every attempt of the kind will make things all the harder and more uncomfortable for their co-prisoners. And after all, German prisoners have very little to complain of at the way in which they are being treated in England; they are being shown a degree of consideration which stands out in marked contrast to the news published concerning the indignities to which British prisoners in Germany are subjected.

An Interesting Divorce.

The Marchesa Dora di Rudini, having obtained in Hungary a divorce from the Marquis di Rudini, has now been affianced to Prince Gyalma Odescholschi. The Marchesa is the only child of the late Mr. Henry Labouchere. The Marquis Carlo di Rudini is a son of a former Prime Minister of Italy. Prince Gyalma Odescholschi is 31 years of age.

EDUCATION IN CANTON.

The Ying Choi English College.

A praiseworthy attempt to enable the Chinese to learn to speak correct English is being made in Canton by the Ying Choi English College, of which Mr. H. A. Start, A.B. (America), L.M. (Ireland) and M.D. (America) is headmaster. The Ying Choi College claims to be able to teach fluent English in less time than any school in South China, for instruction in all subjects is imparted in English and not in the vernacular. By this means it is hoped to force the pupils to think in English and so to perfect their knowledge of the language. The school has an efficient teaching staff of Western-educated Chinese, two of whom are old Hongkong boys—one a former student at Queen's College (Mr. P. Y. Fung) and the other an ex-pupil of St. Paul's College (Mr. K. F. Leung). Since Chinese New Year the number of pupils has doubled itself and the present quarters are already found to be too small. Larger premises are being acquired.

In addition to the ordinary school subjects, there are special classes in Chemistry, Physics, Hygiene, Physiology and Latin. These classes are open to non-members of the school, past-pupils etc., and offer valuable opportunities to native teachers in other schools. Arrangements have also been made by which a series of evening lectures for pupils and their adult friends will be given with the aid of the stereopticon. Coloured pictures dealing with travel, geography and various scientific subjects will be thrown upon the screen, and the lectures will be delivered by Dr. Start—in English. It should be mentioned, by the way, that all the English teaching is under the direct supervision of the headmaster himself.

Arrangements are further being made for courses in Western music. It is felt by the headmaster that the time has come when the Chinese should have an opportunity of making a definite study of music as we in Europe understand it. The services of an experienced teacher of singing and voice production have been secured, and tuition in these subjects will forthwith be given. Instruction in piano will also be provided if desired.

The terms are strictly reasonable—\$9.00 per quarter. Accommodation for boarders is provided at the low rate of \$7 per month. The buildings are provided with electric light and all sanitary arrangements are as they should be. On the whole, the new venture seems most excellent and likely to be appreciated by those Chinese who have not hitherto found quite what they want in the way of a European training for their sons. We shall watch the growth of the school with interest.

FOOTBALL.

The Remaining U. S. League Matches.

The remaining matches in the U. S. League are as follows:—
Wednesday, April 7.—R.G.A. v. Police, Military Ground, 3.30; referee, Mr. F. W. Eagar.
Saturday, April 10.—R.E. v. Police, Club Ground, 4 p.m.; referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.
Wednesday, April 14.—R.G.A. v. Police, Military Ground, 4 p.m.; Saturday, April 17.—R.G.A. v. R.E., Military Ground, 4 p.m.; Club v. Police, Club Ground, 4 p.m.
Saturday, April 24.—Club v. R.E., Club Ground, 4 p.m.

League Tables to Date.

The Hongkong League (Divisions I and II) programme has now been completed. The final tables are as follow:—

Division I		Goals
Club	F. W. L. D. P. A. Pts.	
R.G.A.	6 2 0 3 10 5 9	
Police	6 1 2 3 6 6 5	
Club	6 2 3 1 5 6 5	
Navy	6 1 2 3 2 0 5	
Division II		
St. Joseph's	7 6 0 1 19 11 8	
Lam Hong	7 5 1 1 12 7 11	

SANITARY MATTERS.

Dr. Fitzwilliams Hopes Hongkong Will Become Enlightened.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. G. N. Orme presided. There were also present, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Dr. T. Clark M.O.H., Dr. Pearce, Assistant M.O.H., the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, O.M.G., the Hon. Mr. W. Oatham, O.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Ross, Lt. Col. Gordon Hall, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Chan Kai-ming and the secretary, Mr. Bowen Rowland.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. P. W. Goldring, Inspector F. Meade was authorised to enter premises and inspect and seize unwholesome food under section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

The application for permission to erect twelve water closets and one trough closet in a block of buildings in Hanai Road, Kowloon, was again before the Board.

Mr. P. W. Goldring proposed that the application with reference to the twelve water closets be granted. He had visited the locality with the Assistant Medical Officer and he had come to the conclusion that they were both advisable and necessary.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett thought that the application should be refused, for he always considered that the introduction of water closets was a matter for serious consideration. If they were to permit these places to be erected, in a very few years they would be receiving thirty or forty applications where they were only receiving one at present. They were opening a very wide door for the Sanitary Department if they granted these applications. They would be granting facilities to some people and not to others and he thought they should be consistent in these matters.

The President pointed out that if they granted all the applications it would mean a big extension, and there would be a necessity for more supervision. If there were an increase in population and a consequent increase in the number of flats built, the question would become more acute.

Dr. Fitzwilliams hoped that as Hongkong became more enlightened the Sanitary Board would be worried still more on the subject. He hoped the time was soon coming when the Sanitary Board would grant these applications.

It was decided, on a vote, to grant the applications, permission to erect a trough closet being subsequently refused.

Permission was granted by the Board to carry on an offensive trade at No. 34, Belcher Street.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

April	1	...	...	Tons	254
"	2	...	...	"	239
"	3	...	...	"	242
"	4	...	...	"	233
"	5	...	...	"	273
"	6	...	...	"	256
Total to 6th inst.					1,497
Daily average					249.3

Queen's College... 7 4 2 11 5 0
Confucius... 7 3 2 214 0 8
Victoria B... 7 2 3 210 0 6
University... 7 1 4 2 3 9 4
Diocesan... 7 1 5 1 311 3
Luistano... 7 1 6 0 222 2

U. S. League.

Royal Navy	8 6 1 11 5 313
Police	8 2 1 1 3 3 5
R.G.A.	5 2 2 1 4 5 5
R.E.	5 2 3 0 2 3 4
Club	8 0 5 1 212 1
Police can equal Navy by winning every match. Then a deciding match will have to be played.	

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Mahila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHIA	19th Apr.	14th April.
TAIYUAN		2nd May.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Mito, Vladivostok, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 4th April, at daylight.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Pratt, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta on the 4th April, at daylight.
The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,237, Capt. Butler, will be despatched as above on 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, April 3, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 7th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 8th APRIL.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Sul An, tons 1,651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship "TAI SHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. HOISANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd., THE CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., and THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainan, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 3 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 3.30 a.m. Round trip take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Satsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki	T. 16,000 {SUN., 11th Apr. at noon. T. 21,000 {THURS., 22nd Apr. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu	T. 12,500 {THURS., 15th Apr. at noon.
--	--	--------------------------------	--

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via a Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th April at 4 p.m. T. 13,500 {MON., 17th May at 11 a.m.
--	--	---	--

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon		Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 {SATUR., 17th April.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 {MONDAY, 12th Apr.

MOJI & Kobe		Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 {WEDNES., 7th April.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama		Colombo Maru Capt. F. Sato	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 12th April.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		Hitachi Maru Capt. I. Sato	T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Kitano Maru Capt. Cope	T. 16,000 {WED., 7th Apr. at 5 p.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Atsuta Maru	16,000 tons	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June

FOR AMERICA.

Yokohama Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Wenchow	8th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	8th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chinan	11th Apr. at daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	13th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong 6th April, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
xTjlaroem		S'hai & 2nd half Mar.	
Tjilatjap	JAPAN 1st half Apr.	JAVA 1st half Apr.	
Tjikembang	JAPAN 1st half Apr.	JAPAN 2nd half Apr.	
Tjibodas	JAVA 2nd half Apr.	S'hai 2nd half Apr.	
xTjimanoeck	JAVA 1st half May	S'hai 1st half May	

x Wireless Telegraphy.
"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	27th April, at 10.3 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	11th May, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	8th June, at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, LIMA, VALPARAISO, THEN ON BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire		20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Eastern	22nd April	13th May "
Aldenhams	30th April	21st May "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 13th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 16th Apr. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	THURS., 8th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 11th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Clyde Output.

The output from the Clyde shipbuilding yards during the month of February totalled over 43,000 tons, exclusive of naval work. This is a decline of 6,000 tons as compared with the corresponding month of last year, raising the decline for the year to date to 7,000 tons. Great activity continues at the various yards, the principal difficulty experienced being to secure the necessary labour. Only a few contracts were reported during the month.

Bangkok Freight Rates.

Shipping firms ought to be pleased at the present rates of freight between Bangkok and neighbouring ports, says the *Siam Observer*. The rate from Bangkok to Singapore has risen from 25 cents to 42½ cents and the rate from Bangkok to Hongkong and China ports from 35 cents to 50 cents. As a result of this increase in rates the steamer Hopson belonging to Messrs. Jardine and Matheson was chartered last voyage at \$17,000 for a trip from Hongkong via Hoihow to Bangkok and back same route by the firm of Wang Lee. The charterers made \$20,000, thus reaping a profit of \$2,000 in 25 days! With the freights, quoted above, Bangkok-Singapore steamers make each trip from \$3,000 to \$4,000 or about from \$6,000 to \$8,000 per month, which leaves a big margin of profit to the owners or charterers.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. C. Manley, chief officer, Kiangnan, has gone acting master, Poonchi.

Mr. F. E. E. E. E., third officer, Kiangnan, has gone second officer, Kwangchi.

Mr. E. A. Park has gone chief engineer, Kiangkwan.

Mr. M. Henderson, third engineer, Kiangkwan, has gone second engineer, same ship.

Mr. H. D. Bently, has been appointed third engineer Kiangkwan.

Mr. C. Sheppard, chief officer, Irene, has gone chief officer, Kwanglee.

Mr. H. Anderson, has been appointed second officer, Kwanglee.

Mr. W. D. Murray, second officer, Wosang, has gone second officer, Kiangking.

Mr. W. J. B. Baker, second officer, Kiangking, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. L. B. Austin has rejoined as second officer, Wosang.

Mr. F. Scott, chief officer, Kiangking, has gone acting master, same ship.

Captain H. G. Walker, of the Kiangking, is awaiting orders.

Mr. O. H. Motte, third officer, Kwanglee, has gone second officer, Kutwo.

Mr. B. H. Muller, second officer, Kutwo, has resigned.

Mr. A. B. Easton, second engineer, Ngankin, is on leave.

Mr. B. Allan, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Ngankin.

Mr. A. Buchanan, from leave, has gone supernumerary, Hain Feking.

Mr. W. Wishart, second engineer, Linan, is on leave.

Mr. A. D. Woolley, second officer, Szachuen, is on reserve.

Mr. N. Crosby, from reserve, has gone second officer, Szachuen.

Mr. W. O. Sheppard, from reserve, has gone second officer, Poyang.

Mr. J. C. Bos, second officer, Poyang, is on reserve.

Captain Macfarlane, of the Kiangking, is on leave.

Captain Waggott, of the Kwanglee, has gone master, Kiangking.

Captain J. Budgen has been appointed master, Kwanglee.

Mr. O. D. Mertins has been appointed second officer, Kwanglee.

Mr. J. West, second officer, Kwanglee, has resigned.—
Shipping and Engineering.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hong Kong. (Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Thur., 8th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Onsang	Fri., 9th Apr. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 9th Apr. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Weihaiwei	Chipsang	Mon., 12th Apr. at d'light
MOJI, Yokohama & Kobe	Fooksang	Mon., 12th Apr. at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Wed., 14th Apr. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Sat., 17th Apr. at 2 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wai	Cheongsang	Sun., 18th Apr. at d'light
MOJI, Kobe & Yokohama	Laisang	Tues., 20th Apr. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kuisang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalay, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

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Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9 Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 79' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

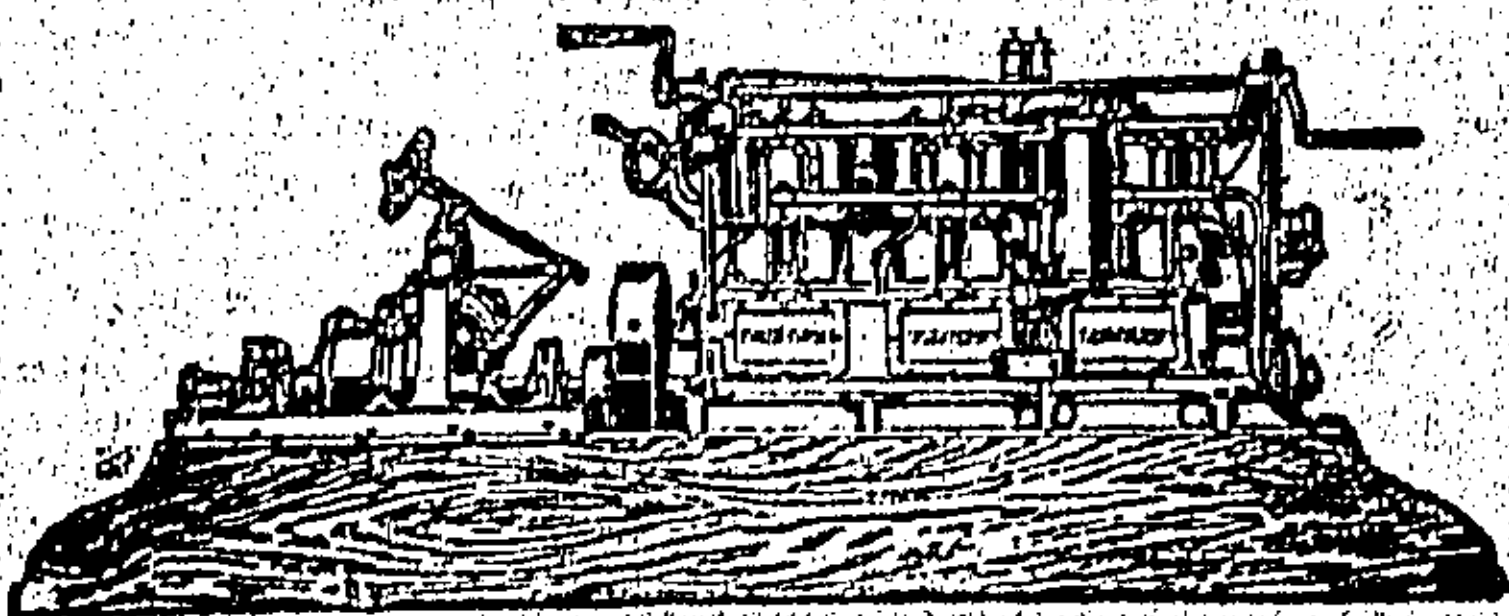
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone Address—TAIKOODOCK.

TELEPHONE No. 241.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Apr.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Marseilles via Ports	E. Simons	M. M.	17, Apr.
L'don, via S'pore, F'ang, C'bo, &c. Nore	P. & O.	P. & O.	28, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	13, Apr.
New York via Suez Canal	Indradeo	S. T. Co.	25, Apr.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of A.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	O. P. R.	1, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

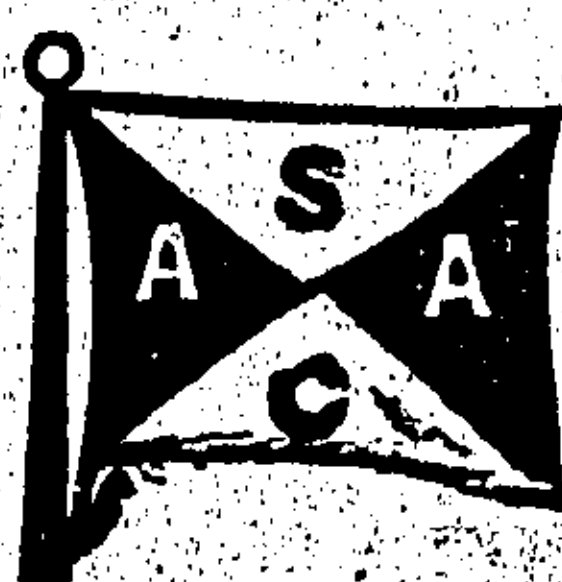
Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	10, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	8, Apr.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	8, Apr.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	10, Apr.
S'pore, F'ang, R'gon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	11, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillera	M. M.	17, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nera	M. M.	19, Apr.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, Apr.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	3, May
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports			
Shanghai	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Typanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about the 25th April.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Kalomo	10th May.
"	"	"
"	City of Newcastle	20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The O. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
Vancouver on the 28th March, a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA will be
despatched from this port on Tuesday,
April 6, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Shimizu, Yokohama, and Honolulu.The P. M. s.s. PERSEA arrived at San
Francisco on the 28th ult.
The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong for San Francisco,
via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at
noon.The T. K. K. s.s. OHIYO MARU will
next leave for San Francisco via usual
ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAI-
YUAN left Sydney for Hongkong via
Australian and Philippine Ports on 25th
ult, and may be expected to arrive on or
about 19th April.The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney
for this port on 29th ult. and may be
expected to arrive here on or about 18th
April.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Singapore
for this port on the 4th instant evening,
with the outward English Mails, and is
due here on the 8th instant at about 5 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE
for Hongkong via Panama Canal left
New York on the 24th January and is
therefore due to arrive here about the
beginning of April.The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from
Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 9th
April.The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE
from Japan &c. is due at Hongkong on
the 15th April and leaves for London on
the 16th April.The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 17th
May and leaves for Japan & Vladivostok
on the 19th May.The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 30th
May and leaves for Japan on the 1st June.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Sulka, Port, s.s. 714, Marques 1st April
—Kwangchow, Macao, Gen.—
Chinese.
Kwonglee, Chi, s.s. 1,401, McArthur, 1st
April—Shanghai, Gen. J.M.S.N. Co.
Changchow, Br. s.s. 1,208, Morse, 1st inst.
—Bangkok, 31st ult. Gen.—B & S.
Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,268, S. Togo, 2nd
inst.—San Francisco, 6th ult.
Gen.—T. K. K.
Kaishing, Br. s.s. 1,134, Evers, 2nd inst.—
Bangkok 26th ult. Rice—B & S.
Pelena, Br. s.s. 3,124, Tucker, 1st inst.
—Shanghai, Ballast—A. P. & Co.
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,350, G. H. Pennel, 2nd
inst.—Manila, 31st ult. Gen.
B & S.
Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,436, John Canell,
3rd inst.—Penang, 22nd ult. Gen.
—D & Co.
Dagfin, Norw. s.s. 897, A. S. Salvesen,
Bangkok 26th ult. Rice—T & Co.
Hild, Norw. s.s. 720, G. Genson, 3rd inst.
—Bangkok, Rice—Chinese.
Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,356, S. Wilde, 3rd
inst.—Sailon, 30th ult. Rice—
J. M. & O.
On Sang, Br. s.s. 1,217, G. T. Tough 4th
inst.—Calcutta, Gen.—J. M. Co.
Ying chow, Br. s.s. 1,389, E. L. Jones,
5th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—
B & S.
Tangur, Norw. s.s. 1,459, C. Corneliussen,
5th inst.—Swatow, 4th inst. Rice
—Chinese.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
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THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVERAccepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,
West Indies, London, etc.1st May and 3rd July.
Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.Passage Rates:—
VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—
Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

D. W. CRADDOCK.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL
and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"ERROLL"
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of Holt's
Wharf at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 6th
instant will be subject to rent.All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 20th inst.
or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
dows, where they will be ex-
amined on the 20th inst. at 11
a.m.No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed byDODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

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For Boston & New York,
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Further Particulars, apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON
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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK SLIPS	DEPTH OF DOCK SLIPS	DEPTH OF DOCK SLIPS	DEPTH OF DOCK SLIPS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	16'	16'	16'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	16'	16'	16'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	16'	16'	16'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	16'	16'	16'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	16'	16'	16'
TAIKOO DOCK				
Commodore Dock	100	16'	16'	16'
ANERBERG				
Hong Kong Dock	100	16'	16'	16'
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Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER CASUALTY LIST.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

April 6, 6 10 p.m.

The latest casualties include the following:—

Killed.—G. H. Morrison, Second Lieut. J. Stewart (Irish Guards).
Wounded.—Second Lieut. H. Bousfield (East Surrey), G. A. Boyle, M. Copeman, A. Lempier, Second Lieut. A. Diamond (Surrey), L. Dowling, S. Gudgeon, Second Lieut. A. H. MacGregor (London Scottish), J. D. Macpherson (Cameronians), C. Massey, J. Savory.

THEATRICALS.

The Coming Attraction at the Theatre Royal.

The Howitt-Phillips Co. open their season in Hongkong at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night with "Milestones," for which we understand that the booking is going well. Judging from criticisms that have appeared in papers from India and the Straits, the combination has certainly a good reputation, while they are performing a repertoire which contains much of excellence and many pieces new to Hongkong.

Mr. Charles Howitt has been associated with the London stage for several years with Sir Be-robom Tree, and Sir Charles Wyndham, as well as other theatrical celebrities, and he includes among his company, Miss Gertrude F. Godart, Miss Doris Phillips (juvenile lead), Miss Lillian Stanbridge, Miss Beryl Barrologh, Miss Ada Edney, Miss Anne Crossley, also Mr. Carl Lawson, Mr. Jack Egar, Mr. Cyril Rawdon, Mr. Jack Vallance, Mr. Wheeler Dryden and Mr. Norman Thompson, who are experienced actresses and actors.

The meral of "Milestones" is to be read through the lives of three generations. It is staged in three epochs, 1880, 1885 and to-day, and each one sees the same forces at work in very much the same aspects. The mistakes and prejudices of 1880 are repeated and paralleled in 1885 and again in 1914. The man who staked his all on iron ships in the first epoch is scoffing at steel ships in the second stage, and again seems to bow to the con-ventions of a later day in 1914. The woman who in 1880 married where her heart lay, denies the right of her daughter to do so in the second, and that daughter revolts against the third generation attempting the experiment. One sees the same influences at play on each succeeding generation—the older people making great stands for the maintenance of traditions that are rapidly going out of date and the forcefulness of the younger people of new ideas which are pushing their common world along on lines of progress. Those motifs are worked out with almost uncanny cleverness, and wit and epigram, humour and pathos, comedy and tragedy are employed in the successful development of the play.

Namur's Cargo.

The cargo shipped hence by the s.s. Namur on March 31 included 300 cases of preserves, 1,521 rolls of mackinac, 1,200 slabs of tin, 600 cases of cassia and 224 bags of peanuts for London; 152 bales of waste silk for Manchester, and 500 boxes of antimony for Marseilles.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

To-day's orders state:—

Weekly Reports.—The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow, 8th instant.

Parades.—Parades for Thursday, 8th instant:—Units on duty at Headquarters, under Officers on duty. 5 p.m., Recruits of units not on duty as above (who have joined since 18. 2. 15), Musketry instruction on Kennedy Road Range.

Service rifle to be carried, Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend. 5.15 p.m., No. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery, 10 pdr. drill at Headquarters. Light and Centre Sections M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co., Bayonet fighting at Headquarters under Company Commanders.

Duties.—Units on duty, Left Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company. Officers on duty, 2nd Lieut. Murphy and Cunningham. Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant, Sgt. Ramsay. Medical Orderly, Pte. James. To furnish Guard:—At Volunteer Headquarters: 7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow, Scouts Company; 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-morrow, Left Section M.G. Co.; 7 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 10th inst., Scouts Company. The Guard at Mount Austin Barracks will be discontinued from this date.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 9th April.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. ONSANG leaves for Shanghai about the 9th April.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. TUNGSHING leaves Swatow for Hongkong on the 7th April, is due at Hongkong on the 8th April.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHEONGSHING from Chetoo is due at Hongkong on the 12th April.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHIPSHING from Weihaiwei is due at Hongkong on the 7th April.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 15th April.
The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from Japan &c. is due at Hongkong on the 15th April and leaves for London on the 16th April.
The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 17th May and leaves for Japan & Yndivostock on the 19th May.
The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May and leaves for Japan on the 1st June.

Postal Notice.

On page 10 an important postal notice regarding the Siberian mails will be found.

"New Britain."

It will be seen from a Post Office notice on page 10 that German New Guinea, the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands are now known as "New Britain."

JACK JOHNSON.

Victim of "a Bunch of Crooks."

In view of yesterday's message concerning the defeat of Jack Johnson, the following should be read with interest:—

El Paso, Feb. 28.

Politics that would make gangsters of the most corrupt city in America, bluish, is having a scrap with pugilism in this zone, says a Philadelphia Public Ledger correspondent. Jack Johnson, heavy-weight champion of the world, is the prize at stake. In other words, the ebony-bred titleholder is the graft. He was on his way to Mexico to fulfill an engagement with one Jess Willard, an American cowboy, who has been nominated as a real "white hope." Ready to board a steamer at Havana, Johnson was headed a fake cable that the fight had been declared off. The despicable trick, it is alleged, was performed by a bunch of crooks who will never be any good to the sport. Johnson was in this manner lured to remain in Havana. Politics, the shady kind, which eventually lands its players behind the grating gate, scored a momentary victory.

L. Lawrence Weber, the New York theatrical magnate, who is at the head of the syndicate which is financing the world's ring battle, originally scheduled for Juarez, March 6, is not easily outwitted. Jack Carley was immediately dispatched for Havana by the speediest train and steamship. "Bring Johnson back with you, no matter what it costs. Hire a special boat. Land him at the Mexican port where you know protection awaits him."

This was the final admonition given Carley as he stepped aboard the train. A storm has delayed the steamship between New Orleans and Key West, but Carley is due to arrive in Havana on Tuesday; then the world will know whether the scurvy methods of disappointed promoters who did not get a finger into the pie or the aims of reputable business men will triumph.

El Paso merchants, backed up by the Weber syndicate, Tom Jones, Jack Carley and Willard himself, say the battle will take place across the Rio Grande River. The stakes are in Bob Vernon's hands. Johnson has already received \$2,000 advance money, which is in lieu of the \$3,000 purse, and they ever no clique of disgruntled pugilistic managers or promoters will foil their efforts.

One of the most ingenious arguments ever conceived will get Johnson into Juarez. Part of the journey embraces a 50-mile ride in the saddle. This it is expected will help his training. It is sure to lesson waist girth. Quarters are in readiness for him to complete his training siege. Juarez wants the bout and if the plans of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and the promoters are faithfully carried out within the next 10 days, ring history is likely to be made which will place El Paso and Juarez on the world's map for all time.

As soon as it was definitely known that the fight had to be postponed, there was an attendant relaxation in Willard's training. Knoblauch's ranch, nestling in the Rio Grande Valley at Val des Pinos, has been the scene of great activity during the last fortnight. No boxer training for a world's battle was ever surrounded with such comfort and up-to-date appliances. No money has been spared to develop and train the Kansas cowboy into a world's champion. Rest on Thursday and Friday had whetted his appetite for work yesterday, and to-day when light training was resumed—"not," mind you, Tom Jones and "Tex" O'Rourke, who are in charge of the camp, "accidental" light work. Here is what Willard did yesterday. Road work for one hour. Pallet weights, punching the bag and

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

His Visit to London.

A big picturesque man, wearing a soft black hat and a long grey beard, stood in the vestibule of his hotel this morning unfolding, in an interview with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and others, the purpose of his visit to London.

It was General Ricciotti Garibaldi, who, while convinced that Italy will shortly come into the war, is anxious in the meantime to raise a voluntary force of thirty or forty thousand men which, with financial help from England, he can do, he declares, quite easily.

But for the fact that he has to ely a little on the use of crutches, one could imagine this lion-hearted man, despite his advancing years, in the forefront of battle. But if he can no longer fight himself he can at least maintain the undying spirit of the Garibaldians and their famous traditions.

Hoping to meet Lord Kitchener. "In Italy," he began, speaking in the most fluent English, "we are all anxious to take part in the war. I have been to France, and now I have come to England especially to clear the way for her. I am not here officially, nor do I represent any party. I only represent the Garibaldian tradition, and nothing else."

"In London I am seeing the Lord Mayor, and I hope to meet Lord Kitchener and other members of the Government. In France I saw President Poincare, M. Millerand, and General Joffre, amongst others, and when I return they will give me their answer to some questions I have left them."

"Under my fourgons in France I have 3,000 men. I want to raise the force from 3,000 to 30,000. You know what an enormous effect the action of volunteers has already produced in England and in France."

six rounds in turn with Jack Hemple, Jim Savage and Walter Monahan, all heavyweights, rounded out an afternoon of "light training."

To-day Willard delighted a crowd of 1,000 curious enthusiasts more than an hour with bag punching, nine rounds with Hemple, Savage and Monahan and tossing a 10-pound medicine ball, allowing his trainers to make his body a target for the leather sphere. At the end, while Willard was perspiring, he was breathing naturally, showing that he is being rounded out gradually for a long-enduring contest.

"What of his boxing ability?" you will ask.

Willard seemed to take spite out on his partners, for the fight's delay. He drove Hemple around the ring with uppercuts and had the latter hanging on at the finish. Savage, with his 194 pounds, seemed like a plaything. Willard outfought and outwrestled him. Oil of time at the end, was a welcome sound to the New York heavyweight.

Monahan, who was Johnson's former sparring partner, and who possesses much of the champion's style of defence, was forced to take a "lacing." Willard shot his left straight as a rifle ball, leaving bleeding lips and a contused face as testimony of how often Monahan had failed to block his blows.

For good measure Willard wrestled O'Rourke around the ring, often lifting the 220-pound physical culture expert clear off the floor.

During his work Willard proved himself as fast as a light weight, clever with both hands. He has the punch, is a superb blocker, his defence at times being almost impossible to get past.

On he stand the gift? We will have to wait and see. Not one of the three heavyweights to-day was able to muss his hair.

SHIP IN FIRING LINE.

Carrying Prisoners of War.

The Evening News has received the following interesting letter from an officer on the steamer Courtfield, which has been engaged carrying German prisoners of war across the North Sea. The Courtfield is well known in Sydney, and her last voyage before being chartered by the Admiralty was made from here.

"Doubtless you are wondering where I have been lately," the writer says. "Well, the ship has been on private business—nothing less than bringing German soldiers to England. Don't think that we were on the business of Kaiser William, however, because the soldiers were all pretty harmless. But let me spin you the yarn from the beginning."

You know we went from Sydney to Antwerp with a cargo of phosphates, and thence to Hamburg, arriving at the latter port at the end of July. We still had a good bit of cargo to discharge, and expected to be in Hamburg for at least a fortnight, but what a surprise we got on August 6. You know we sailors don't interest ourselves greatly in happenings ashore, though, of course, we generally have a fair idea of what's what. But consider our position. We had just arrived at the Continent from Sydney, made a short stay at Antwerp, and then came to Hamburg. None of us knew much about the German language, so that the news that war had broken out, even though we were right in the thick of things, was an absolute shock. Our first intuition came when a German official visited the ship and said that war had been declared on Germany by Britain, and we should have to shoot within 24 hours. The skipper went up to make inquiries, but there was nothing for it but to go. There were many British vessels in port, and some cleared out within half an hour after getting their notices, but we took our time. I have never seen such shipping activity in all my life. Neutral and Allied vessels were sailing every few minutes, while dozens of German entered port. Waiting for the expiration of the twenty-four hours, were a number of German warships, but they didn't harm the Courtfield. We sailed with colors flying, and went to Southampton.

Our ship was one of the first to be snapped up by the Admiralty. Loaded with stores, and forming one of a magnificent convoy, we crossed to France, and back to England, and then again to France. Then we went into the firing line, or at least pretty close to it. The ship had to go to Ghent, in Belgium, since captured by the Germans, to embark prisoners of war. We got to Ghent by way of a canal, at the time Antwerp was being attacked, and were treated to the sound of distant cannon fire. Nobody in Ghent knew anything about the position of the armies, and indeed the troops moved like shadows. One morning we awoke to find a body of soldiers camped near the city, and before their presence had been properly discussed, they had vanished, no one knew where. Some of the German prisoners of war wanted to know if they were being taken to Australia; evidently thinking of your first fleet, but the majority didn't seem to care what became of them. They growled if they were packed too tightly, and expressed their satisfaction when they found themselves comfortable, but beyond that many seemed to be kind of dazed. I was speaking of them, and he told me how it was.

Events had moved so rapidly that the Germans had found themselves mobilised and bundled away in trains to batter Liege and such places without a chance of thinking about anything. My German said that he was quite unable to remember things properly, and on many points his mind was a blank.

"Remember some little things," he said, "but when they occurred I don't know. Once, I think, we were very hungry, and went to a farmhouse for food, but found nothing, and set the place on fire. That may have been yesterday; I don't know."

Some of the Germans had quite lost their reason, owing to the awful experiences they had undergone; but others were cool and calm. This wasn't how they expected to go to England, they said, but it didn't matter much. On one trip we had quite a lively time. There were some Austrian prisoners. I don't know where they came from, and they were so much bullied by the German prisoners that we had to intervene. The Austrians, according to the Germans, were cowards, and were a hindrance instead of being a help. It was not mere talk either, because several free fights occurred, until we separated them.

We also visited Ghent while the Germans were battering at the gates of the city, and had to get out pretty sick. I tell you.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

"A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE."

[PHILADELPHIA LEDGER. PHILADELPHIA.]
The following leading article is from the Philadelphia Public Ledger of February 17:—That the commander of the French forces in the field, despite his inflexible will, is no mere merciless abstraction of blood and iron is disclosed in the recent remarkable interview with Paul Duard. In his attitude toward his subordinates, General Joffre reminds one somewhat of the governor of the fortress in Sheridan's "Critic," presented so delightfully at the Little Theatre. When his own man is brought before him for court-martial Sheridan's hero exclaims: "The father softens, but the Governor is fixed." Even so, General Joffre does not allow the benevolence of his paternalism toward his officers to stand in the light of his duty to the nation, and he has not hesitated to call for the resignations of those who in the test of service conditions were found wanting.

"Some of these generals were my best comrades, but while I love my friends, I love France still more—I therefore relieved them of their commands."

Battles have been thrown away upon the vain self-sufficiency of a leader. Joffre in this picture appears to advantage as one who does not care for his own fame, and is willing himself to be supplanted if the change will advance the cause he has at heart. He is not fighting for the prying eyes of the moving-picture machines. He does not ask more of his men than he gives, in toil and plain living and personal sacrifices, "in simplicity and gentleness and honor and clear mirth." In this day when passionate cruelties and callous perfidy have desecrated the profession of the soldier, he seems to present to the world the image of one who keeps faith with his own high standard of conduct as an officer and "a gentleman of France."

Reciprocal Medical Registration.

A bill was again introduced in the Ontario Legislative Assembly to provide for reciprocal registration with the British Medical Council, allowing British doctors to practise in Canada and enabling Canadian practitioners, such as those in the Army, to serve in Great Britain.

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WAR ITEMS.

Food Riots in Berlin Market. Copenhagen, Feb. 19.—Turbulent scenes have taken place to-day in the Berlin central markets. A fierce uproar arose early this morning when crowds of waiting would-be purchasers found ten minutes after the opening that potatoes were unobtainable. Frantic famished women who formed the majority of the crowd simply cleared the stocks from the stalls without payment, seizing other articles of food exposed as well as potatoes. Large reinforcements of police were called in but it was impossible to establish order and eventually all the streets leading to the markets were barred, and before 8 a.m. markets were closed to the public altogether. The interior of the great building looked like a battlefield. There were many wounded, for whom ambulances had to be brought, and floors were littered with hand baskets and broken umbrellas. Fearing a repetition of these disorderly scenes, the Burgomaster summoned a meeting and increased the maximum retail price of potatoes as an inducement to farmers to send in large supplies in future.

An Alleged German Spy.

Duesseldorf, Feb. 19.—Mr. Alfred Crebbin, British Vice-Consul in Denver, declared to-day that William J. Bhringer or William J. Davis, a trooper in the Twelfth United States Cavalry, was a German spy who recently tried to enlist in the British Army. According to Mr. Crebbin, Bhringer, who is being tried by court-martial at Fort Bliss, Texas, as a deserter, was in Denver about a month ago. He had been stationed at Frederick, Col., with his troop on strike duty. He obtained leave to go to Fort Logan, near here, to have a money order cashed. Instead of going to the fort, he applied to Mr. Crebbin's office for enlistment in the British service. He said he was a British subject and formerly a member of the Fourteenth British Hussars. He produced papers showing that, under the name of Davis, he had been honourably discharged from the service. Owing to the man's accent, Mr. Crebbin says he put him off and began an inquiry into his statement that he could purchase his discharge from the American Army. Crebbin's questions and the description he gave of "Davis" led to Bhringer's arrest at Fort Bliss. —New York Times.

The German Reserves.

The German reserves are not inexhaustible. Even if the youngest classes and all men between twenty and forty are called to the colours, Germany does not seem to have at her disposal more than 2,000,000 more men. —Bachman.

Germans' Straw Diet.

Amsterdam, February 26.—According to the German newspaper, Professor Friedenthal, of the Berlin University, has discovered a new food prepared from straw. The discovery is significantly hailed as being likely to revolutionise the food of the people. The municipality of Berlin has, according to the Telegraph, fixed the maximum price of oats at 27 1/2 marks per ton if fetched from dealers, and 28 1/2 marks per ton if delivered to the house. —Reuter.

India's War Contribution.

Ottawa, February 26.—Presiding at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce here to-day, Mr. A. M. Monteath supported the idea of increasing India's contribution to the expenses of the war, on the ground that India's commercial prosperity was wedded to British supremacy. Referring to the Chamber's recent recommendation for the introduction of compulsory volunteering in India, he said he hoped the result might be an inquiry culminating in an addition to India's strength and efficiency.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 1 Godown, Hots Wharf, Kowloon, (for account of the concerned) 6 Packages Sugar Machinery. Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11.30 a.m., at No. 2 Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon. (for account of the concerned) 55 Packages Ice Machinery. Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 1 Acetylene Generator with Welding and Cutting Blowing Pipes, Steel Shaftings, Brackets, etc., etc.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$3.80 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,

168 Des Vaux Road, Cen. (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Vaux Road, West.

KOWLOON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 18
Lighter "Ruth" & S.S. "Shiu On" raised.
Referring to Kongmoon Local Notice to Mariners No. 17, dated 20th January, 1915, notice is hereby given that the British S.S. "Shiu On" and the Standard Oil Co.'s lighter "Ruth" have been raised and removed from the Kongmoon District.
G. WITTSACK, Harbour Master.
Kongmoon, April 3rd, 1915.

KENNEDY'S HORSE REPOSITORY.

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the above business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No claims received after that date can be entertained.
O. BERNARD BROWN, Liquidator,
c/o LINSTED & DAVIS.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of people always keep a box of Martin's in their homes and offices. It is a sure remedy for all ailments of the system. It is a French remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of people always keep a box of Martin's in their homes and offices. It is a sure remedy for all ailments of the system.

HIMROD'S
Cures Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
FARMED FOR
Solely by the
Borneo Dispensary,
1, RAFFLES PLACE,
SINGAPORE.

Don't forget after the Show upper and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS

WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE
LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

Commencing 10th April.

Saturday	The Play that ran for 697 Nights at the Royalty Theatre, London, "MILESTONES"
Monday	THE CHARMING COMEDY "Mrs. DOT" (Somerset Maugham).
Tuesday	Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, London, "DIPLOMACY"
Wednesday	The World Famous Farceical Comedy "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
Thursday	The Delightful Crackman Drama "RAFFLES" (Title Role—Charles Howitt).
Friday	The Delightful Play "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
Saturday	The Screaming Farceical Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW" By Judge Parry.
17th April	

Prices ... \$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moultrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 6th April, 1915.

The Thrilling and Sensational Detective Drama.

(4th Series) "ROCOMBOL" (4th Series)

5,000 Feet—4 Parts.

Pathe's

Animated Gazettes.

New

Comic Historical & Industrial Pictures.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

7th, 8th & 9th April.

The great powerful drama.

"THE GAMBLER'S WIFE"

in 5 Parts—Length 8,000 Feet.

etc., etc.

9.15 Every Evening.

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday the 6th, 7th & 8th April, 1915 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at the Old Post Office, Queen's Road Central.

A LARGE & VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

comprising—
Blue and White Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates, 5-coloured Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates from the Tchowkong to Ming Periods. 5-coloured Screens (Kanghi), Sung Bowls, Black and Gold Vase (Kanghi), Powder Blue and Gold Vase and Plates (Kanghi), and
Fine Soft Paste Blue and White Dish (Ming)
Fine Soft Paste Penholder (Kienlung)
Fine Flame Water Well (Sung)
Very Fine 5-coloured Beaker Vase (Kanghi)
Very Fine Soochow-Lacquer Boxes (Kienlung)
Bronze Incense Burner (Chow)
1 Pair Famille Rose Jars (Yungching)
Crystal, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Kienlung Powder and Seal Boxes, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 31st March. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
Prime Cut—	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
Roast—Shiu	10
Breast—Ngau Lam	17
Scap—Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tau	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-kenk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 25
Leg—Yeung Pei	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	24
Saddle—	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	27
Brains—Chu No	per set 24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
Fry—Chu Chap	15
Head—Chu Tau	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28
Pork, Chop—Chu Pak Kwat	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	28
Leg—Chu Pei	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kenk	set 60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
"Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard—Chu Yau	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34
Ducks—Ap	32
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
(fresh)—	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
Holbow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25
Snipe—Sht Tsui	each 22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hen—Na	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75
Quail—Om Chun	25
Partridges—Ohe Ku	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Man Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	12
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13
"Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Pa Pau Fong	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	38
Ray—Fai Fa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	15
Rosach—Chun Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	30
Shark—Sha Yu	7
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	20
Tench—Wan Yu	16
Turbot—Ohe How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kenk Yu	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
(Ohio)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chia lb.—	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lai	1
Carambola—Yeung To	1
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
America—Kam Shan Liag Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 28
"Fresh—	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	8
"Sweet—	10
Pears, (American)—K'm San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton, Cooking)—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	14
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	15
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb 8
Chenck	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Chai	10
Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	lb 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Staff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okroes	lb 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parley—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 2
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	1
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tse	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	8
Foochow—Fuo-chow Shu Tse	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	1
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	3
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnips, Pantli, (Long)—Lo Tak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kao-san Chit Kwa	1
Water Cress—Gai Yeung Tsoi	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

1. Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	8
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	7
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin.	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	20
3. Sugar—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin.	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Wyndham Street.]
5. Market Produce:—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent above the retail prices prevailing in Hongkong on the 25th July, 1914.
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount, favouring subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food and provisions in values (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 6 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and the above schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

菓子

杏仁	每斤 35
花生	每斤 18
核桃	每斤 18

Commercial.

Shanghai Share Market.
(By courtesy of Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co.)

18th March, 1915.—The market has been quiet during the past week. Although in certain cases prices have shown a tendency to flag, the tone cannot be termed weak. The market during the previous few weeks has been very buoyant and it is not surprising that a certain amount of profit taking has resulted in a slightly earlier tendency. Cottons generally speaking remain firm. Small business in Langkats is recorded, the rate closing slightly lower than a week ago. Shanghai Land is in more request at Tls. 98.1/2 Sterling Quotations.—The T. Rate on London to-day is 2/3 7/8. The following is the Cash business recorded:—
12th March.—Race Club 6 per cent Debs. Tls. 102. 1/2, and S. Banks \$862 1/2. Soy Chees Tls. 40. Dominions Tls. 5.40. Tebongs Tls. 7.95. Kapalas Tls. 0.65. Duties Tls. 1. Batu Anams Tls. 0.92. 1/2. Ayer Tawals Tls. 17. Chempedaks Tls. 8.1.4. Anglo Java Tls. 6. Senawangs Tls. 8.1.2. Philippines Tls. 3.80. Anglo-French Lands Tls. 105. Gulas Tls. 7.05.
13th March.—Shanghai Cottons Tls. 84. 84 1/2. Dominions Tls. 5.35. Tebongs Tls. 8. Batu Anams Tls. 0.92 1/2. Pengkalans Tls. 9. Ayer Tawals Tls. 16. 1/2. x. d. S. e. Kees Tls. 0.60. Philippines Tls. 3.00.
15th March.—S. and H. Wharfs Tls. 91. Ayer Tawals Tls. 16. 1/2. Tebongs Tls. 8. 1/4. Batu Anams Tls. 0.92. Dominions Tls. 5.35. Chemora Tls. 1.02. Gulas Tls. 7.50. Kapalas Tls. 0.60. Telephones Tls. 160. 1/2. China Flour 9. 1/2. Hall and Holtz \$22.
16th March.—Atters 7 1/2. Debs. Tls. 103. Large Tls. 38. S. and H. Wharfs Tls. 91. Kung Yiks Tls. 12. Dominions Tls. 5.30. Anglo-Javas Tls. 5.95. Samagags Tls. 0.62. Almas Tls. 5.05. Tebongs Tls. 8.1. Chemora Tls. 1.02. Senawangs Tls. 8. Shanghai Gas Tls. 42. China Flour Tls. 9.
17th March.—S. and H. Wharfs Tls. 91. Ewos Tls. 133. 1/4. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 84. Kung Yiks Tls. 12. Amhersts Tls. 1. Padang Tls. 8.80. Koin Bahroes Tls. 4. Chemora Tls. 1.02 1/2. Consolidateds Tls. 1.07 1/2. Dominions Tls. 5.35. Tebongs Tls. 8.1.
18th March.—Langkats Tls. 37. 1/2. 37 1/2. Kung Yiks Tls. 12.05. Yachtzapo Cottons Tls. 21. Soy Chees Tls. 39. Pengkalans Tls. 6. Tebongs Tls. 8.1. Consolidateds Tls. 1.07 1/2. Shanghai Lands Tls. 99. Hall and Holtz \$22. Traca "B" Tls. 98. Sumatras Tls. 132. 1/2.
The Cotton Trade.
The latest New York quotations for Mid-America are 8.94 cents May and 9.55 cents October. The latest Liverpool quotation is 5.50d. March / April, 1916. It is reported that there is a general reselling in Liverpool. Chinese Cotton has been in very little demand and prices have remained steady. The Indian yarn market has remained dull. The middlemen have been disposing of their stock. Prices have changed very little. There is no business in Japanese yarn. Sales of about 1,000 bales are reported in local mill yarn. There has been no change in the piece goods market. The same quantities were put up at the auctions, greys and whites were steady while blacks were slightly lower.
Fushun Coal.
The Manchuria Daily News of March 20 states:—Lahutai colliery remaining still out of service since it was closed outright after the outbreak of the recent fire, the total output of Fushun Collieries are now about 6,400 tons. Hitherto the exceptionally brisk movement of produce over the railway, which has absorbed every available tonnage of the carrying capacity of the line, and also the rise of demands for coal owing to the temporary reanimation in the shipping traffic in Japanese waters have caused the shortage in the output to be very keenly felt. Every nerve is now being strained at the collieries to increase the output in response to urgent requirements. The colliery authorities hope to be able to put out 8,000 tons by April. In the meantime a larger number of railway cars will be placed at their disposal to carry coal to the coastward ports.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. \$800 s.	276 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	£2. 3/4 & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 260		10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	360	360	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 175 b.		10,000	\$15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	175	175	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. \$907 1/2 s.		12,408	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$907 1/2	\$900	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. \$242 1/2		12,000	\$100	60	20 April	192 1/2 Jan.	242 1/2	235	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. \$130 s.		20,000	\$'00	20	160 Ju'y	140 Oct.	133	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. \$373 b.		8,000	\$250	60	395 Feb.	368 April	373	373	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd. \$51 s.		30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	5 1/2	5 1/2	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. \$35 s.		20,000	\$25	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	26	26	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 22 b.		80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	22 1/2	22	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. \$93 b.		60,000	\$25	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	93	90	Final of 3 1/2 making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 % on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. 91/6 & s.		3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	91/6	91/6	Interim of 1/4 a/c 1914. No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 36 s.		40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. \$110 s.		20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	110	108	\$3 for 1912
Ceylon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. \$28 s.		7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kritan Mining Adm'n'tion. 35 1/2		1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	35 1/2	35 1/2	Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4 making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. \$41 s.		200,000	\$1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1 1/2 Nov.	4 1/2	4 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Trench Mines Ltd. 32/6 s.		160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/4 mak. 7/8 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & C. Co., Ltd. \$66 b.		60,000	\$50	all	69 Jan.	73 Nov.	66	65	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd. \$55 b.		50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	55	55	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. \$52 b.		55,700	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	52	52	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. \$86 b.		36,000	\$100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	86	86	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Land Co., Ltd. \$94 s.		13,000	\$100	100	128 July	120 Dec.	14	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. \$118 s.		20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	18	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co. \$110 s.		50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. \$61 s.		150,000	\$10	all	9 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	61	61	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. \$40 s.		6,000	\$80	20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	42 1/2	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands \$97 b.		78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	97	97	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd. \$68 1/2 s.		12,500	\$20	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates \$95 b.		10,000	\$100	all	—	—	95	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. \$134 b.		30,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	134	134	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co. \$64 b.		125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	61	61	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik \$124 b.		75,000	\$10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	124 1/2	124 1/2	Tls. 120 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow \$85 b.		8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	85	85	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons \$84 b.		40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	84	84	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end'g 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. \$11 1/2 b.		60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11 1/2	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. \$4 s.		50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4	3.90	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) \$4 s.		50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. 7 1/4 b.		125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/4	7 1/4	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. \$34 b.		40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39 Jan.	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 7 s.		400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	7.10	7	40 cts. for 1911.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. \$40 b.		60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	40	40	\$1.80 per share for 1913.
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. \$190 b.		5,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	190	Interim \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. \$26 b.		60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26	26	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5 s. & s.		325,900	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2 Feb.	5 1/2	5	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Langkats \$38 s.		250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	38	35	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peuk Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) \$10 s.		25,000	\$10	all	10 1/4 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do (New) \$1 s.		50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	\$1	None
Philippines Ltd. \$5 s.		75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd. \$5 s.		12,000	\$20	10	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societates Pulpes de Papier series du Tonkin } \$20 s.		13,200	\$5	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. \$39 1/2 s.		20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. \$17 1/2 s.		27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	17 1/2	\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd. \$7 s.		90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited. \$6 1/2 s.		21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/4 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post \$29 b.		6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, APRIL 7, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

EXCHANGE.

5th April.

Selling.	Demand Bombay 136 1/2	On Bangkok 85	Sovereign \$10.80 - nom.
T/T 1/9 1/2	T/T Calcutta 136 1/2	Buying.	Bar Silver ready 23 11/16d.
Demand 1/9 13/16	Demand Calcutta 136 1/2	4 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/2	forward —
30 d/s 1/9 1/2	Demand Manila 89 1/4	4 m/s. D.P. 1/10 1/2	
60 d/s 1/9 15/16	T/T San Fco & N.Y. 43 1/2	6 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/2	
1 m/s. 1/10	Demand New York 43 1/2	30 d/s Sney & M. 110 1/2	
T/T Shanghai 78	T/T Java 110 1/2	30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 43 1/2	
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T Marks Nom.	4 m/s. Mark Nom.	
T/T Singapore 77 7/8	Demand Germany 230	4 m/s. France 24 1/2	
T/T Japan 89 1/4	T/T France 230	6 m/s. France 24 1/2	
T/T India 136 1/2	Demand Paris 230	6 m/s. France 24 1/2	
Demand India 136 1/2	On Hongkong 7 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael 418.80	
T/T Bombay —	On Saigon 7		

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
OEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Halen, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, Port Arthur, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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7.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11.00 A.M.
SPECIAL CASES.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, The Victoria Road.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street wide of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Art Union Exhibition of WATERCOLOURS
from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by: KATO, YOKOU, OHI, MORI, OZAWA, KASAGI, H. YOSHIDA, etc., etc.
ALL PICTURES WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE.
An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.
Alexandra Building
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2 %
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. S. Shilling, CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, MANAGER.
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " £1,250,000
Paid Up " 568,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

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